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**CONFIDENTIAL****REPORT**

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**PLACE ACQUIRED****THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION**

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ARMY review completed.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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## SOVIET MILITARY MANPOWER

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## A. MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION

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Kalinin Rayvovenkomat (regional induction commission), Frunze Oblast, Kirgiz SSR.

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The instructors were a demobilized officer and a demobilized NCO. They were part of the staff of the Frunze Cavalry School in FRUNZE (5254N-7436E). This school was not an army school but was operated by the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with Army, Air Force, and Fleet (DOSAAF - Dobrovolnoye Obshchestvo Sodeystviy S Armiy, Aviatsiy i Floty). Instructors from the school were sent all over the Frunze Oblast to give pre-military training to draft registrants. They also gave pre-military cavalry training (care of a horse, saddling, and riding) to draft registrants.

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h. From TASHKENT to MOSCOW  
officers' car with about 55 OCS graduates. Party were

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bound for the CGF and about 15 were bound for unidentified Soviet units in Rumania. The car had four-man coupes with folding wooden boards. Officers could rent blankets, a pillow, and mattress for 10 rubles. The car was heated and had toilets and wash stands. There were also dining cars on the train. From MOSCOW to CHOP [redacted] 40 other officers in a similar car. In CHOP [redacted] Austrian cars, which had no folding beds, only hard benches.

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j. Of approximately 120 lieutenants who graduated at the end of October 1950 from the TASHKENT Inf. OCS, about 40 went to CGF in Austria and Hungary. About 15 went to unidentified Soviet units in Rumania, about 30 went to the TURKESTAN Mil. Dist, about eight went to the airborne (or parachute) troops (location unknown), about two went to naval infantry units in the Far East, and about 18 went to various military districts in the USSR. About seven who were sons of senior officers or whose families had "pull" were assigned to their father's units or to soft ministry jobs.

k. [redacted] all units in Austria were on a peacetime T/O. However, the whole CGF had only 75-80% of its peacetime T/O. [redacted] wartime and peacetime T/O differed in the number of sections in MG, mortar, 57-mm. AT, AA MG, and SPG-82 platoons. The wartime T/O called for three sections (gun crews) in each of these platoons, while the peacetime T/O called for only two sections.

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[redacted] strength figures for the 12th Mtz. Rifle Regt. BAIRAM-ALI (3737N-6212E). USSR. [redacted]

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[redacted] The regiment had a full complement of officers and NCOs, but had only 10-15 privates in a company (instead of about 60 privates).

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[redacted] strength figures for the units of the 95th Gds. Rifle Div. [redacted]

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95th Gds. Rifle Div.

Unk. Estimated at about 8000 officers and EM.

287th Gds. Rifle Regt.

Unk. Estimated at about 1400 officers and EM.

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Rifle battalion	About 300 officers and EM.
Rifle company	Five officers and about 50 EM.
Rifle platoon	One officer, four NCO's, nine privates.
Rifle squad	One NCO, two to four privates.

The entire division had only 66-75% of T/O strength. All units of the division were under strength, and many EM were assigned to NCO or technical schools, thus cutting actual strength further.

Gds. Rifle Div. [redacted] T/O figures for the 95th

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Division	10,000-12,000 officers and EM.
Regiment	About 190 officers, 375 NCO's, 1300 EM.
Battalion	38 officers, 90 NCO's, 320 privates.
Company	Five officers, 17 NCO's, 60 privates.
Platoon	One officer, four NCO's, 18 privates.
Squad	One NCO, six privates.

1. The year classes [redacted] were 1928 to 1934, divided roughly as follows:

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1928-1930	Probably two to three percent. This included men who were deferred due to studies, indispensability in industry, or family support reasons, and were later inducted.
1931	20%
1932	35%
1933	35%
1934	Seven to eight percent

[redacted] platoon included one NCO, class of 1928; one NCO, class of 1931; two NCO's, class of 1932; one private, class of 1928; one private, class of 1929; two privates class of 1931 or 1932 [redacted] four privates, class of 1933; and one private, class of 1934.

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m. The last class returned to the USSR for demobilization was part of the 1931 class. It was demobilized in October-November 1953. It was the part of the class of 1931 which was drafted in the fall of 1950.

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n. About one half of the 1931 class and most of the 1930 class were demobilized in October-November 1953.

o. No EM of a class being demobilized were retained against their will. In the 287th Rifle Regt, about 10 EM chose, in 1953, to remain voluntarily as reenlistees (Sverkhstrochniki). The total of reenlistees serving in the 287th Rifle Regt. was about 15.

p. Upon demobilization EM had to report to their original Veyenkomat, where their names were automatically entered on reserve lists without asking the men if they wished to enroll in the reserves. [redacted] EM were carried on reserve lists up to the age of 50 or 55.

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q. [redacted] reserve personnel received some refresher training, [redacted]

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r. EM in the reserve would be recalled only in case of war. [redacted] In wartime the Veyenkomat would recall all reservists.

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## 2. Unit Strength

See par. 1 k, above.

## 3. Mobilization and Demobilization of Other Classes

[redacted] information on the 1929 to 1934 classes. The numbers (1) and (2) refer to the first and second increment of each class.

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<u>Class</u>	<u>Inducted</u>	<u>Demobilized</u>
1929 (1)	Autumn 1948	1951-1952, except deferees.
1929 (2)	Spring 1949 (?)	"
1930 (1)	Autumn 1949	1952, except deferees.
1930 (2)	Spring 1950 (?)	"
1931 (1)	Autumn 1950	October-November 1953.
1931 (2)	Spring 1951	October-November 1954.
1932 (1)	Autumn 1951	"
1932 (2)	Spring 1952	"
1933 (1)	Summer and autumn 1952	Probably October-November 1955.
1933 (2)	Spring 1953	"
1934	Autumn 1953	About October-November 1956.

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**4. Attrition**

The following men in the 287th Rifle Regt, scheduled for rotation from 1951 to autumn 1953, did not complete their term of service in Austria:

a. About 10 EM, due to physical illnesses such as epileptic fits, tuberculosis, poor vision, stomach ulcers. One officer was returned to the USSR due to tuberculosis, another due to insanity. One EM was returned after being seriously hurt in a hunting accident.

b. Two officers and one NCO committed suicide. Two other officers attempted suicide but only wounded themselves. They were returned to the USSR.

c. [ ] about 25 officers and 100 EM were returned to the USSR annually from the 287th Rifle Regt. for political unreliability. [ ] at least eight EM were returned in monthly shipments. Political unreliability included all civil and military offenses, such as drunkenness, fraternization, robbery, rape, murder, theft, and an EM striking an NCO or officer, as well as purely political offenses (anti-state remarks, close relative under suspicion, etc).

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d. Court martial offenses were referred to as political unreliability (see subpar A 3 c, above).

e. [ ] one lieutenant [ ] was sent to a political school in LVOV in 1952.

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**5. Physical Ailments**

Tuberculosis, stomach ulcers, loss of eyesight, or loss of a limb were sufficient reasons to return an officer or EM to the USSR. [ ] such persons were demobilized upon their return to the USSR.

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**6. Political Unreliability**

Anything unfavorable to the reputation of the Soviet Army was classified as political unreliability (see subpar. A 3 c, above).

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7. Criminal and Military Offenses

Most officers and EM were returned to the USSR for the non-political crimes listed in subpar. A 3 c, above. However, as stated, these crimes were considered political rather than civil or military by the Soviet Army.

8. Transfers

[redacted] transfer from the CGF to a school (see subpar. A 3 e, above). Such transfers were very rare.

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9. Other Returns

[redacted] no troops being returned to the USSR before completion of tour of service for compassionate reasons or for other reasons not listed above.

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10. Travel to the USSR

Officers being returned to the USSR for any reason were escorted to the border at CHOP by other officers on regular trains. EM being returned to the USSR prior to completion of normal term of service were taken under officer escort with armed guards to the replacement depot in BRUCK (4820N-1647E). They were held there until a troop shipment returned to the USSR.

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11. Replacements

Regardless of when EM were returned to the USSR, their replacements arrived with the regular November shipments. Some officers were replaced within one month and others after five or six months.

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[redacted] there was a replacement pool in CHERNOVTSY (4818N-2555E) for troops going to GOFG and CGF. and [redacted] there was a replacement pool for CGF in BRUCK.

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12. Changes in the Mobilization System

a. Up to autumn 1953 classes were drafted in the spring and autumn of each year. In summer 1953 Order #36 came out, entitled "Rules of Service in the Soviet Army (O Prochozhdenii Sluzhby v Sovetskoy Armii)." It was issued by the Ministry of Defense and was signed by either BULGANIN or VASILEVSKIY

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The order was distributed in pamphlet form to all companies.

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The pamphlet was about 25 x 15 cm, had about 30 pages, and was bound in a gray cardboard cover.

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Draftees were to be inducted only in the autumn and were to serve three years in the Soviet Army or Air Force. The term was to begin on 1 January of the year following induction and was to end by December of the third year. The term for naval service was four to five years.

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The pamphlet also had special regulations for reenlistees and musicians.

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The pamphlet had no information on terms for officers. It was classified "For Official Use".

b. A change in EM assignment occurred in the entire CGF in September-November 1953. Various EM from all units in Austria and Hungary were sent to the replacement pool in BRUCK and reshuffled to various other units. 100-150 EM were taken from the 287th Rifle Regt and replaced by a like number of men in the reshuffling. 10 EM were transferred to other CGF units in September-October 1953. Within two to three weeks 10 other men arrived from other CGF units. Some had been stationed in Hungary previously.

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the Ministry of Defense issued an order to CGF stating that it was desired to have one third of the men in the first year of service, one third in the second year, and one third in the third year. This assured that at least one third of the personnel would be well trained veterans.

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Until 1954 some men (non-reenlistees) served four to six years. all men who had completed three years of service were demobilized in October 1953, regardless of classes. the Defense Ministry would stabilize and standardize induction, service terms, classes in service, and demobilization. the reshuffling of troops in the CGF and the demobilization of all three-year men was aimed at accomplishing the stabilization of the system.

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### 13. Miscellaneous

EM troop transports from the USSR to CHOP had two-axle and four-axle cars. The standard load was 20 men in a two-axle car and 40 men in a four-axle car. However, 35-40 men were frequently crowded into a two-axle car. EM cars had a stove in the center and two tiers of wooden boards running crosswise on each side of the stove. Normally five men slept lengthwise on these boards. The EM cars had no wash stands or toilets.

EM were given 14 rubles per day for food and bought food at the railroad buffets.

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EM were not issued blankets. They slept in their clothes, covered by overcoats.

Upon arrival at CHOP, on the Austrian border, EM were sent in Austrian railroad cars to BRUCK.

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**B. RECALL OF RESERVE OFFICERS TO ACTIVE DUTY**

1. Of approximately 175 officers in the 287th Rifle Regt, only one was a reserve officer. He was Lt. Ivan Ivanovich TVERDOKHLEBOV, Political Officer of the 8th Rifle Co, 3d Rifle Bn, 287th Rifle Regt. He was recalled in the summer of 1952 in the Odessa Military District.

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4. Reserve officers were those officers demobilized after WW II. In addition all male and female graduates of medical colleges automatically received reserve commissions as lieutenants or senior lieutenants in the Medical Corps. [redacted] graduates of technical institutes (radio, engineering) also received reserve commissions. All demobilized officers were transferred to the reserve.

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5. Officers who repeatedly failed to get promotions were demobilized and transferred to the reserve. There were age limits for various grades [redacted] but they were not rigidly enforced.

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[redacted] who was 65 years old. He was transferred as Deputy to the City Commandant of BUDAPEST in summer 1952. [redacted] lieutenants who were up to 40 years old still in active service.

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6. The only recalled reserve officer [redacted] was Lt. TVERDOKHLEBOV.

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7. [redacted] no regulations for reserve training.

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8. [redacted] reserve officers and EM were not assigned to any certain positions in a unit, but were simply carried in reserve.

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**C. LABOR SERVICE**

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2. [redacted] about 95% of factory work school graduates were inducted into military service. Five percent were probably exempt due to indispensability in industry.

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3. [redacted] 90% of all men legally liable for military service were inducted. Some might get temporary deferments to work in armament or other factories, some to continue their studies, and some because they were the sole support of aged parents, but all were inducted sooner or later. [redacted] a teacher [redacted] had

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several deferments but was finally inducted in 1952.

The 10% who managed to stay out of the draft were either people indispensable to industry or people with some special influence.

#### D. UTILIZATION OF WOMEN IN THE SOVIET ARMY

1. [ ] the TASHKENT Inf. OCS [ ] a female English teacher who was a senior lieutenant. [ ] many women in officers' uniforms in the USSR, mostly physicians.

In the CGF there were many female officers in BADEN. The 95th Rifle Div. also had about 300 EW. The 287th Rifle Regt. had about 12 EW. There was also one civilian Soviet woman employed as a salesgirl in the regimental PX.

2. [ ] these women were members of the Soviet Army, except for the PX salesgirl. They wore uniforms with shoulderboards. All EW in the 95th Rifle Div. wore infantry shoulderboards (magenta red with black piping). In BADEN [ ] EW with armored and Air Force shoulderboards. The EW had sergeant's stripes on their shoulderboards. The EW were mostly in division and regimental headquarters. Every regiment in CGF had some EW.

3. Female officers were assigned as interpreters, censors, political officers, physicians, and teachers, and to headquarters staff duty. EW worked mostly as nurses and typists, but some were also assigned as cleaning women, waitresses, telephone operators, and supply clerks.

4. The women received only political and target practice training. The target practice was with small caliber German sport rifles, model and type unknown, believed to be 5-mm.

5. Female officers received the same pay as male officers. [ ] the EW received about 900 Austrian schillings per month, and [ ] about 300-500 rubles were entered monthly to their credit, to be drawn upon return to the USSR.

In the 287th Rifle Regt, three to four rooms were set aside for EW in the BOQ.

6. [ ] EW were persuaded by Komsomol officials to "volunteer" [ ]

7. Female officers served until disabled by ill health or age. In case of pregnancy they were given leave for several months but were not demobilized. EW signed to serve for three years but rarely served that long. Of the 12 EW in the 287th Rifle Regt, one married an officer, became pregnant, and was returned to the USSR. Two others were returned for drunkenness and two due to pregnancy.

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8. The first EW arrived in Austria in summer 1951, and more arrived in 1952 and early 1953. They replaced Austrian women as cleaning women and waitresses and replaced EM as orderly room typists, supply clerks, and nurses in the hospitals. However these EW were of a low type, led loose lives, and were not satisfactory. After summer 1953 no new EW arrived in Austria.

[redacted] all EW would be demobilized and no new EW would arrive. [redacted] wives of officers, who started to arrive in Austria in December 1953, would be employed as typists, nurses, waitresses, etc.

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## E. MILITARY DISTRICTS

[redacted] the number of military districts (MDs) was reduced. [redacted] in autumn 1953 the North Caucasian MDs were merged into one MD and the Ural and South Ural MDs were merged into one MD. [redacted] some reorganization was in progress and many MD headquarters officers were demobilized. [redacted] about 10% of all staff officers in MD headquarters, regardless of branches, were demobilized in the USSR. [redacted] they would receive one year's assignment pay upon demobilization.

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[redacted] corps were to be disbanded and that the army would have divisions but no corps. [redacted] an order came from the Defense Ministry in August 1953 to this effect.

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### 2. [redacted] MDs:

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Volga	Moscow	Transbaykal
Odessa	Voronezh	Belorussian
Ural	Leningrad	Carpathian
Kiev	Caucasian	West Siberian
Baltic	Turkestan	East Siberian

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## F. MILITARY EDUCATION IN CIVILIAN SCHOOLS

1. All civilian schools of college level had compulsory military training.

[redacted] summer camp about 40 km. west of TASHKENT. The students spent six to eight weeks in the camp getting military training such as close order drill, tactics, weapons, and target practice. [redacted]

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[redacted] Summer camp training was compulsory for all male students.

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2. All 10-year schools (high schools) had compulsory military training in the eighth, ninth, and 10th year (for boys 15-17 years old).

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the courses were the same for each year. After graduating from a 10-year school, all male graduates had to spend one month in a DOSAAF camp where they had basic military training.

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4.

only graduates of medical, radio, engineering, and other highly technical colleges received reserve commissions.

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